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to be making much headway in its attacks on the government credit. GROVER CLEVELAND is too much of a

THE Democratic press does not seem

heavy-weight to ride the free coinage and the anti-free coinage steeds at the same time. WITH the greatest fruit crop in recent years, and sugar much cheaper than

ever before, the pantry is likely to be pretty well filled for next winter. THE discovery of the authority of the Attorney-general and Secretary of State

of Indiana to amend the acts of the Legislature has not yet been copyrighted. THE London correspondent of the New York Tribune, in describing Lord Salisbury's wonderful industry, says those

"he is a glutton for work." COLUMBUS has no hall large enough to hold the Republican convention that will meet this week to nominate Mc-Kinley, and it will be held in the open air on the east side of the Capitol.

who have official dealings with him say

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., would have had Republican Mayor if Mr. John C. Cooper, who was elected by the Council s few days ago, had accepted the office. He declined it and the Council elected a Democrat.

THE rebellion of the Cincinnati Democratic leaders against Governor Campbell and the State central committee has no parallel in recent years in party dissensions. The Democratic party in Ohio is getting together with clubs.

BREADSTUFFS from this country are likely to be scattered more than usual this year, as "tramp" steamers are under orders to take them where they are needed in Europe, and the latest reports show that the need is sure to be quite general.

Ar the same time that bankers are anxious to extend the bonds of the United States at 2 per cent. and even less, Brooklyn, one of the richest cities in the country, gets no bids for a 3 per cent. loan, because Brooklyn has a Democratic boss and a profligate city government.

THE scheme of some of the ex-Cleveland office-holders in Kansas to place no State or electoral ticket in the field in opposition to the Peoples' party was made public more than a year before the time arranged for its announcement. By the arrangement the Democrats were

THE London Financial Times say that the Welsh tin-plate manufacturers "have some strong-siding champions in Chicago and elsewhere." Yes; "elsewhere" is everywhere there is a Democratic or free-trade organ. Never did a monopoly or a trust have such generous backing by the newspapers of another

THE first colored man ever summoned as a juror in the Court of General Sessions in New York was peremptorily challenged a few days ago on the ground that having never heard a criminal case tried he lacked the necessary experience. Plenty of white men never sat on a jury in a criminal case, and every man has to do so the first time.

Up to date the count of cash in the United States Treasury is \$1 short, which is not much in a count of \$70,000, 000. This was caused by the bursting of a canvas bag which contained one thousand silver dollars, which dispersed themselves so promiscuously that a last accounts one had not been found Of course it will be.

WHEN the Democrats in the Massachusetts House voted almost solidly for a salary grab of \$80,000 one of the two leading papers of the State which support the Democracy sadly remarked that "the Democratic party is not to be depended upon for clean and conscientious legislation at the State-house." and that "the first reform in order for Democratic legislators is to reform themselves." This is about the meaning of the observation of the Democratic Indianapolis News regarding its party when Mayor Sullivan joined Coy and Hicklin in the gerrymander.

ABOUT ten days ago Senator Hale, of Maine, a man who enjoys Secretary Blaine's confidence as, perhaps, no other man does, declared to a correspondent of the New York World that Mr. Blaine was not and would not be a candidate for the presidency, that he would to main in the Cabinet, and that her. Blaine's real friends were entirely satis-

the chatter of unnamed persons to the effect that Mr. Blaine will make his illness a cause to retire from the Cabinet in order to be a presidential candidate is not entitled to a moment's consideration by any man who has the reputation in his neighborhood of having com-

THAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

Undue significance has been given to conference held in this city a few days ago of Republicans opposed to the renomination of President Harrison. There was nothing at all remarkable in the conference, either as to the number of persons in attendance, their personality or the object aimed at. It was simply a private meeting of a few Republicans who, for reasons of their own, are opposed to the renomination of President Harrison. Such conferences have been held in former administrations, and will continue to be held as long as administrations exist. If this one had been public it would scarcely have caused a ripple on the surface of events. Its extreme secrecy and the pains taken to surround the affair with mystery have given it a degree of importance quite beyond what the circumstances justify, even in the dull period of a midsummer season. It would be very strange if President Harrison should prove an exception to all his Republican predecessors, from Lincoln to Arthur, in having the unanimous support of his party for renomination. There is much less opposition to him now in the States from which the recent conferees came than there was before his first nomination or soon after his election, and the indications are that the remains of this opposition are pass-

ing away quite rapidly. For the rest, it need only be said that all the gentlemen who are said to have taken part in the conference good and true Republicans, and while President Harrison may not be their choice they will, if he is renominated, give him a loyal support. If he is renominated he will be their candidate, just as any other person, if nominated by the Republican convention, will thereby become the candidate of President Harrison and all his friends and followers. The recent conference simply shows that as yet there is not entire unanimity among Republicans on the point of President Harrison's renomination, but as they are getting together a good deal faster than Democrats are in favor of any candidate, there is no cause for anxiety. President Harrison is all right, and there is nothing the matter with the Republican party.

NATIONAL AND PRIVATE BANKS.

The failure of the Keystone Bank has given the opponents of national banks the best pretext they have had in a good while to find fault with the system. The failure is a bad one, and has some very bad features, and depositors have some cause to feel that they were not protected as well as they might have been. But there is reason in all things, and it is unreasonable to attack a banking system on account of a failure for which the system is in no wise responsible.

Judged as a whole the national bank system is incomparably the best we have ever had. As compared with the old State bank system or the free banking system, it is vastly superior in every respect. No other system ever furnished such complete security to depositors, such low rates of interest to borrowers, so uniformly good a currency, and such prompt, reliable and cheap service in the way of collections and exchanges. There has been a great reduction in the rates of interest since national banks were established, and the saving they have effected to the people in discount and exchanges is almost beyond computation. That saving alone would probably exceed the entire amount received as interest on United States bonds deposited to secure circulation by all the banks since the establishment of the system. National bank notes are good anywhere, and no holder of one can by any possibility be a loser. They cannot depreciate, and the notes of an insolvent bank are as good as those of any other. Therefore, whenever the national bank system is assailed, it is well to remember what enormous benefits it has con-

ferred on the country and people. Considering the number of national banks and the time they have been in operation, the failures have not been numerous. Up to 1889, out of 4,140 banks established since 1863, there had been 130 failures. This is a fraction over 3 per cent. Of these, thirty paid in full all claims, principal and interest; six paid principal in full and interest in part; thirteen paid principal only, forty-five paid in part, and thirty-six had not been wound up. The losses to creditors during the entire twentyseven years were \$14,844,988, being an average annual loss of \$549,807. Considering the extent of the country and the number of banks, this is a good

showing. Since the establishment of national banks the people have lost vastly more by the failure of State and savings banks and private bankers than they have by the failure of national banks. As between private banks and national banks there is no comparison in the se curity furnished depositors. The legal restrictions thrown around the latter are so numerous that the failure of a national bank always creates a wide sensation, while that of a private bank is comparatively a common occurrence.

There are not many statistics to show the comparative losses by the failure of national banks and private banks, but the meager information on the subject shows that the losses by private banks have been vastly greater. In 1879 Comptroller of the Currency Knox prepared a statement showing the losses by the failure of the State and savings banks and private banks during the three years from Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1879. They amounted to \$32,616,661, an average annual loss of \$10,872,220. As above stated, the average annual loss by the failure of national banks since 1863 has been only

The manager of the St. Louis clearing-

gether, of which three were national banks and fifteen were private banks or savings banks. Of the three national banks which failed two paid up their depositors in full and the third paid 96 per cent. Of the private banks which failed three paid nothing and the rest paid from 5 to 90 per cent. The entire losses to depositors by the three national banks which failed were \$43,200, while the losses by the fifteen private and savings banks amounted to \$3,414,400. A similar comparison in this city would make a still better showing in favor of national banks. Indianapolis has never had a national bank failure, while its people have lost millions by the failure of private and savings banks. When, once in a long time, a national bank does fail it is worth while to recall these facts.

THE DOCTORED LAW.

In the matter of the doctored apportionment law the important points to be remembered are, first, that an engrossed bill which is voted on by the Legislature does not become a law until it is enrolled, signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and approved by the Governor or passed over his veto. The enrolled bill is the law not the engrossed bill. Second, after a bill has passed both houses and been enrolled and signed by the presiding officers thereof, no person has a right to change or alter it. The Legislature itself could only do it by passing a new act. Third, in the present case the enrolled apportionment bill having passed both houses with the counties of Gibson and Monroe left out, was presented to the Governor in that imperfect form, disapproved by him, returned to the Legislature and reconsidered and passed over his veto in that form, with the two counties above named still omitted. After it had been passed in this form, with the signatures of the presiding officers, and after the Legislature had adjourned, the mistake was discovered and the Secretary of State and ex-Clerk of the House took it upon themselves to insert the omitted counties. With as much right they could have inserted an entire section.

It has always been customary in preparing the acts for publication to insert immaterial words to complete the sense, like "the," "or," "and," but never before has any person assumed the right to insert material words without which an entire act would be invalid. That the Secretary of State realized the difference between the insertion of immaterial words and such an alteration as was made in the apportionment act, is shown by his certificate on page 535 of the Acts. This certificate is as follows: I, Claude Matthews, Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, certify that I have compared the foregoing printed with the enrolled acts and joint resolutions, from which the same were taken, now on file in my office,

and have found them correctly printed. Words included in brackets [thus; do not appear in the enrolled acts, but were by me inserted in the printed copies thereof to aid the sense. In witness whereof, etc.

This certificate was made April 20 1891. It says in effect that all the changes made in the printed acts are by words placed in brackets [thus], yet the material alteration of the apportionment act which had been made before that time is not indicated by brackets.

The chain of evidence is complete showing that the apportionment act was altered for partisan purposes, and that the Secretary of State not only assisted in the act but attempted to conceal it by a false certificate.

HON. A. C. LINDEMUTH, of Richmond, who was named as one of those present at the recent political conference in this city, denies the charge and defines his position as follows:

"Mr. Lindemuth, are you an anti-Harri-"No. sir; I am most certainly not. I regard Mr. Harrison's nomination as almost certain in 1892. I am for Harrison and Blaine," he remarked with enthusiasm. "That is, Harrison for President and Blaine for Secretary of State. I think Blaine one of the greatest men the party ever knew, but do not believe he will be or should be a candidate for the presidency. He is right where he ought to be. He impresses himself more upon the policy of the govern-ment, can accomplish more good and secures for himself more enduring fame as Secretary of State than as President. There is no one who could make a better record for himself as President than Harrison, Wise in statecraft, conservative to popular clamors, fearless in the support of his convictions, and above all, he is earnest in his desire to promulgate good to the people In my opinion he is a model President and will be his own successor. No, sir; I am not an anti-Harrison man, never attended any anti-Harrison meeting and never knew of one being held till the newspapers told me

Among the papers which have recently come to light is the original letter which General Sherman wrote to General Johnston when the authorities at Washington had disapproved of his agreement with the confederate general. It is dated Raleigh, N. C., April 26, 1865, is addressed to General Johnston, and reads as follows:

I have replies from Washington to my communication of April 18. I am instructed to limit my operations to your immediate command, and not to attempt civic negotiations. I therefore demand the surrender of your army on the same terms as were given to General Lee at Appomattox on April 9 inst., purely and simply. W. T. SHERMAN.

WHILE the Secretary of War was commending the character of General Sherman to the graduating class of the Military Academy at West Point as model of patriotism Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was telling the young men of Center College, Kentucky, that Jefferson Davis "holds the scepter of a sovereign unequaled by any ruler" because he attempted to destroy the Union.

THOSE people's conventions which are demanding the free coinage of silver and the loaning of infinite quantities of fiat money at 2 per cent. had just as well omit the silver plank. The silver dollar has an intrinsic value equivalent to three-fourths of the gold dollar, and three-fourths of a dollar will not circulate in competition with one that is absolutely worthless any more than will a 100-cent one.

THE Chicago Post, Democratic, prints with flaming head-lines an interview with Henry P. Wilson, who is designated as "a political power of Indiana whose predictions are usually consid-

among the political powers of Indiana, but is unable to locate Mr. Wilson.

About American Coins.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. How many grains of fine gold are put in the gold dollar coined by the mints of the United States, and what is its bullion value. What is this gold dollar worth in England, and is there any difference in the purity of the American and European gold either in the bullion or the coinf 2. Is there any nation or nations in the

world that have or ever did demonetize gold, and would not recognize it as a standard unit of value? 3. How many grains of fine silver are there put into the silver dollar as provided for in the act of Congress of 1890, and how

much alloy is put into this dollar, what is it composed of, and how many grains does this silver dollar weigh? Was there ever a time that a silver

4. Was there ever a time United States dollar was worth more in the United States than a gold dollarf 1. The gold dollar weighs 25,8 grains, nine-tenths fine or pure gold, which would

make the pure gold 22.22 grains. The bullion value is practically \$1, as the alloy is either all copper or nine parts copper and one part silver. The gold dollar is worth its weight in gold for coinage purposes, that is, the equivalent of one dollar in English money. The proportion of pure gold and alloy is the same in the coinage of all leading nations.

2. No nation has ever demonstrzed gold though in some second-class nations silver

is the money standard. 3. There are 371.25 grains of fine silver in a standard dollar. All the coinage of the United States is nine-tenths fine and onetenth alloy. Copper is the alloy of all our silver coins. The standard dollar weighs

412.5 grains. 4. The standard silver dollar has frequently been worth more as bullion than the gold dollar. The weight of the silver dollar was reduced in 1887 from 416 to 412.5 grains, because the silver dollar of 416 grains was worth more than the gold dollar. After the discovery of gold in California the silver dollar was not coined because the 371.25 grains of silver could not be bought for a gold dollar, and consequently no one owning silver bullion would take it to the mint for coinage. In February, 1874, when silver was demonetized, the silver dollar was worth \$1.03 compared with the gold dollar. Neither was in circulation at that time.

SECRETARY RUSK has written a letter in reply to one asking information regarding the phosphate deposits of Florida, in which, after locating the deposits, he says:

A great part of this phosphate is found to be in good condition for the manufacture of superphosphates. Some of it, however, contains so much iron and alumina as to render it untit for the manufacture of superphosphates by the methods in general use. The character of this phosphate is so peculiar that an eminent chemist and geologist, Prof. E. T. Cox, of New York, formerly State Geologist of Indiana, has proposed a new name for it, viz:, "Floridite," on the ground that it is a distinct mineral species The richness in phosphoric acid of these phos

phatic materials varies from only a few per cent. to almost pure tricalcium phosphate. There are many deposits in Florida of these phosphates, in which fully 90 per cent. of the total rock is pure calcium phosphate. The richness in phosphoric acid in these rocks is not excelled by any phosphate deposit in other localities.

The phosphatic deposits in Florida have doubt less come from the vast quantities of birds and fishes which have lived in that locality in pre-historic times. These deposits are doubtless of the same nature as the guano deposits of the Pacitic islands, but the soluble portion of the guano has been gradually washed out by the great rainfall of the locality and the insoluble portions viz., the phosphate, has remained.

It is not possible, at the present time, to place any estimate upon these deposits, but from their

magnitude and richness it is thought they will prove to be the most valuable of any phosphate deposits now known in the world.

THE New Castle Courier, which is one of the best weekly papers in Indiana, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last week by the issue of an edition which would be highly creditable to a paper of much greater pretensions. The sixteen pages are filled with local reminiscences and history of great interest, interspersed with a liberal display of advertisements showing the enterprise of the town. A poem entitled "An Old Newspaper," by Benj. S. Parker, is one of the features. Mr. W. H. Elliott is the present efficient manager of the Courier.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is the law prohibiting the burning of natural gas flambeaux in force, and if not, when will be? Also, please explain the squirrel law.

PARKER, Ind.

READER

The law first referred to 18 now in force and has been since June &. There is no squirrel law in this State.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

A Sensible Pian, "What would you do if the fairles should grant you the possession of a million dollars for on

"I'd make myself a present of it for keeps."

The Sarcastic Girl. He-I have an idea

She-Really! He-I had an idea that this would be a good night for ice-cream, soda water and the like.

A New Departure. "I think I have at last achieved an unprecedented success in the realistic field." "H'm! What have you done?" "Written a poker story in which there is

bigger hand than four deuces." Unconsidered Trifles, These are the afternoons when the overworked business man puts in two or three hours in the

beer saloon bragging about how he has to slave to support his family. The cynical twenty-year-old boy may not as

tonish the world by his observations, but he has at least the satisfaction of shocking his mother.

The able New York Sun takes editorial notice of some Montana potatoes, which, in addition to other claims for favor, are "said to be more suc culent than the potatoes raised in other parts of the world." Succulent potatoes may please the depraved and jaded palates of New Yorkers, but out in Indiana the preference is still for a 'tater that will "bile dry."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Quakers have 350 women preachers in the United States, the Universalists 35. the Unitarians 16, the Congregationalists 6 the Methodist 1, and the Lutherans and Free Baptists several.

THE wife of Meissonier, the great French artist, recently deceased, is said to be the biggest woman in Paris. The artist married her when in his seventy-eighth year. As he was small of stature and slight, the spectacle presented when the two promenaded on the boulevard is said to have been somewhat amusing.

THE Marquise Lanza is tall, with a figure of exceptional grace and an air of notice able distinction. Her faultlessly-shaped head is possed on a throat and above a pair of shoulders that a novelist would describe as of "alabaster whiteness." Her eyes are bluish grey, with long, dark lashes. She has a fine complexion.

GEN. JUBAL EARLY is the only one in the South, as far as any one knows, who loyally clings to the lost cause, whose outward appearances indicate that he does not know the war ended years ago. Early has long white hair and whiskers, wears a regular confederate gray suit and a light-col-ored broad-brimmed felt hat.

"MISS CAROLINE GUELPH," says London Truth, "a daughter of George IV, has retired to the Camberwell work-house, where she is living at the cost of the Camberwell rate-payers. Such is life. If George IV, instead of marrying Mrs. Fitzherbert and afterward committing bigamy with another lady, had married this old lady's mother, fied with President Harrison, and were in favor of his renomination as the "matural thing." In view of these facts,

and many hundreds of thousands per an num by the British tax-payers. Her famile seems to be an indecision among the gentle-ly, many members of which are comfortal men referred to, whether to take the remark bly off, really ought to do something for members or abusive.

Miss Caroline Guelph.

An old comrade-in-arms of Sir William Gordon Cumming says that the Baronet's favorite beverage is brandy and sods, huge tumblers of which he used to sip in the evening. Sir William was present at the death of Captain Burnaby, the heroic soldier and traveler, and with his sword cut down one of Burnaby's fiercest assailants.

AMELIE RIVES has devoted herself with great enthusiasm to her art work in the studio of M. Charles Pasar, in Paris. For two years, except when prevented by ill health, she has been at her easel from 9 in the morning until twilight, with only a few minutes for lunch in a neighboring creamery. For exercise she has been in the habit of walking home from the studio, a distance of three miles. She expects next month to return to America with her hus-

A CITATION of Browning's remark concerning Disraeli, "He is the greatest liar living," prompts a contributor to the Boston Advertiser to say that Mr. Gladstone put a more charitable construction upon his rival's conduct, and said: "I don't agree with you, Mr. Browning, that Lord Beaconsfield is a deliberate liar. Certainly he does not always speak the exact truth. He will take extraordinary liberties with facts when he could have no object in doing so, but, on the contrary, runs a risk of damaging himself."

A CANADIAN relates this anecdote of the late Sir John A. Macdonald: "Lord Dufferin delivered an address before the Greek class of the McGill University a year or two ago, about which a reporter wrote: 'His Lordship spoke to the class in the purest ancient Greek, without mispronouncing a word or making the slightest grammatical solecism.' 'Good heavens,' remarked Sir Hector Langevin to Sir John, 'how did the reporter know that? 'I told him,' was the Conservative statesman's answer. 'But you don't know Greek.' 'True, but I know a little about politics."

THE extent to which gambling is carried on in English society is suggested by an English writer, who says; "Very few people outside 'the best visiting lists' know to what extent one, at least, of the 'statutebarred' gambling games is at present played in society. Roulette just now basks in the smiles of the 'swagger' people, and, although it is distinctly illegal, most people would be astounded to know how much it but I am invited,' writes a correspondent. to assist at a social function where I am sure to find the roulette table in particular

MISS KILBOURNE, the Keokuk girl who is soon to become the wife of General Schofield, is not beautiful, but her face has a refinement of expression that is more attractive than beauty. She is, besides, a young woman of unusual mental accomplishments and is a clever musician. The first intimation that Miss Kilbourne's friends had of her acquaintance with the General was given a year ago, when his portrait, draped with a silk flag, washing over the parior mantel in the Kilbourne residence. The portrait was a present from General Schofield, and represented him in full reg-

MRS. G. P. R. JAMES, whose recent death in Wisconsin on the anniversary of her husband's demise has already been reported, had lived in this country for the last twen-ty-seven years, though she was English by birth and association, and drew a pension from the British government. Her husband, the historian and novelist, was a consul in the United States, first at Norfolk, then at Richmond, in 1852-58; and although he had removed to Venice in a like capacity before his death in 1860, yet Mrs. James retained a warm interest in American affairs. Her only surviving son now lives in Eau Claire, which had been her home of late years.

WILLIAM GRAHAM GREEN, an old friend of Abraham Lincoln, is still living in Illinois, and is eighty years old. He claims to have given the great war President his first lessons in grammar, when the two were clerks together in a store at New Salem, but acknowledges that in six weeks the scholar knew a great deal more about the study than his teacher did. Mr. Green enlisted with Lincoln for the Black Hawk war, and says he was present when "Jeff' Davis swore "Abe" in as captain of the company. His fund of reminiscences of the martyr President is almost unlimited. as he remained his intimate friend through

THE STATE PRESS.

ABOUT one thousand pensions are paid in Clay county, and, as a result, the money thus put in circulation is very perceptably felt in the channels of business .- Brazil New Era.

WHEN you hear men complaining about the financial condition of our government you can set it down that nine out of every ten of these self-assumed statesmen cannot borrow a dollar without security.-Bluffton Chronicle.

THE Democracy will have to put in their party platform a free-trade plank, a freecomage plank, a free-whisky plank, and an indersement of the scheme to carry the congressional districts and secure the Presidential electors on the gerrymandering plan.—Corydon Republican.

In June, 1890, a bushel of corn would buy in Rockville a little over three pounds of granulated sugar; in June, 1891 a bushel of corn buys over ten pounds of granulated sugar. At this time last year the McKinley law had not been passed. Do the farmers wish it repealed?—Rockville Republican.

Most of the increased taxes comes off of land and its improvements. The tax on mortgage note is increased by the new law but the value of the note is not. The ap praised value of lands is increased as well as the taxes. The land-owner catches it both ways. - Hendricks County Republican.

THE infamous gerrymander will be tested in the courts, injunction proceedings having been brought to prevent the State Printer from incorporating them with the acts of the Legislature. The bill was not properly signed. Watch the Sentinel cuss the courts it an adverse decision to the Democracy is reached.—Lebanon Patriot.

It probably never occurred to anybody outside of the desperate little gang of Democratic politicians, who were willing to hazard anything to pass the gerrymander, that employes of the Legislature may rightfully make or unmake laws several weeks after the adjournment of the Legislature -Kokomc Gazette-Tribune.

THE true inwardness of the fight upon pensions and the Pension Department is to educate the people down to Cleveland's platform on the granting of pensions, and in favor of the direct-tax system to meet their payment. Should the Democrats be able to establish this system by the next Congress they hope to make the pension system so odious as to secure the repeal of

all pension laws.-Clay County Enterprise THE last Legislature, by an inexcusable blunder in the new tax law, needlessly increased the State tuition tax, and by this blunder there will be a large surplus collected which will go into the State treasury and lie there until disposed of by some future Legislature. This tax is now and has been 16 cents on the \$100 valuation, and at this rate a sufficient sum each year has been raised; but the valuation of property, real and personal, has been largely in-creased while the rate of assessment or levy has been left the same.-Warren Repub-

This year the farms of Lagrange county pay about \$5,000 of the State tax against the county. Next year it appears that under the gracious dispensation of a Democratic gerrymander, our farms will have to pay \$12,000 of the State tax. A careful study of statistics indicates that this result in Lagrange county means that the insane increase of the State rate on top of an increase of the valuation will tax the Indiana farms next year about \$1,200,000. This is aside from all other forms of property and all other sorts of taxes.-Lagrange

Mugwumps in a Quandary. Boston Advertisez.

whatever rights are theirs;" and now there

CONGER'S CONFERENCE.

Result of Disappointment About Patronage -Gresham's Friends Must Be Excepted.

General Boynton's Washington Letter in Cincinnati

The friends of Mr. Blaine are disgusted as well as indignant over the recent Indianapolis conference. This is because Col. Conger, the Ohio member of the national Republican committee, takes pains to inform the country, through the Associated Press, that this gathering, mainly made up, as all here see at a glance, of disappointed applicants for office, was called in the interest of Mr. Blaine. These friends take the very correct and dignified position that if a point is reached where Mr. Blame sees fit to make known that he has concluded to be a candidate for presidentia nomination, he will not choose to have the announcement follow as the result of secret deliberations by a score or so of men who have been embittered by failure to obtain office.

Of the very considerable number of names telegraphed East as prominent in this curious Indianapolis gathering, fully half have figured here as disappointed office-seekers.

There is one class who attended the conerence the propriety of whose action cannot be criticised. These are the original and continuing Gresham men. They are free to meet at will, and to take such action as they choose for any candidate. But it is quite another thing for a lot of seekers after postoffices and other places, who, upon failure, left Washington swearing vengeance against President Harrison, to get together because of these failures and assume to be acting as Republicans in the interest of the party. This is to attempt a confidence game upon the public. Furthermore, such a game grossly insults Repubican intelligence by presupposing that it

will pass unchallenged and undetected. Take Colonel Conger's case, the acknowledged leader in the movement, and who formally explains through the Associated Press that it was undertaken in the interest of the Republican party and as a party necessity. Does he suppose that the country has forgotten his virtual declaration. after the President had declined to appoint his candidate for the Akron postoffice, that it would put an end to any future aspira-

tions which General Harrison might have! This case was a notorious one in Washington. Colonel Conger appeared here after Representative Smyser, supported by a large number of the best citizens of Akron, and many soldiers had recommended the present postmaster and demanded, as his right as a member of the national Re-publican committee, that he should be allowed to name the postmaster for his own town of Akron. This was a new form of demand, and a new class of rights. But it was preferred to the President in exactly this bald form by Colonel Conger. To strengthen his appeal he pretended to be for Major Taggart, a soldier candidate. This, it was soon discovered, was for home effect, as it was ascertained that Colonel Conger was playing a deeper game, the expectation being that his opposition would result in both the open candidates being dropped, when a third man, in whose interest he twice wrote privately, would secure the place.

When the President finally appointed the man whom Representative Smyser and a most influential body of the citizens of Akron recommended, the country will re-member the interview which Colonel Conger gave the Chicago newspapers, and the similar utterances which he printed in his own. It was neither the office, nor the author that attracted the general attention which the interview secured. It was the fact that a man supposed to be worthy of representing a great State on the national Republican committee, and sufficiently dignified to represent it, should deem it fitting to thus attack the President. What Col. Conger gave to the public on that occasion will show the weight which should be given to his effort to found an anti-Harrison party. It was as follows:

I think the appointment of W. B. Gamble as postmaster at Akron one of the greatest political outrages that has yet been perpetrated by this administration. It is a burning insult to the oid soldiers, and a slap in the face to the Grand Army of the Republic. It is an insult to Buckley Post, to the Department of Ohio, and to the National Encampment which represents over 400,000 men. All of these branches of the great veteran organization had spoken in no uncertain tone in favor of the appointment of a soldier. If I had the record with me, and the resolution passed at the encampment at Boston, I would give them, and I shall do so when I return to Akron, and I will give the entire records of the case for publication, and every soldier in the United States shall have a copy placed be-

The Gamble appointment is not only a slight to the Grand Army, but it is also an insult to nine-tenths of the business men of Akron, who were in favor of appointing a soldier. If the President ever runs for another office in this country he will have a hard time to explain away the insult he has offered to the soldiers in turning down an Andersonville prisoner, who had a national indorsement, in spite of the recognition which has been promised to the soldier by the Republican party in more than a thousand resolutions passed in Kepublican con-

This affords a fair and just standard by which to judge a large proportion of this Indianapolis gathering which assembled under the banner of Colonel Conger and, with due regard to the fitness of things, elected him chairman.

No one will therefore be surprised to hear that considerably more than half of those whose names have reached here as attending the conference were in exactly the same fix as Colonel Conger-that is, they had each failed in the pursuit of a small office, and had thereafter been bitter opponents of President Harrison.

It will probably be some time before the voters of the Republican party will knowingly fall into ranks and join in a revolution against a President under a banner inscribed "Postoffices for the faithful." The facts connected with this secret conference have come to light at a very appropriate time-that is, just as the plottings of the Louisiana lottery in the attempted organization of delegations in four Southern states have been discovered. Both are curious movements. The first, however, is the only one that has political significance. The other is pure revenge. After all, looked at in the latter light, there is a strong resemblance between the two.

The Republican party is, as a body, too high minded to allow itself to be dragged behind the chariot wheels of disappointed office-seekers. It is too early for any man to say who will be nominated. It is also too early for secret meetings of the disgrantled to plot revenge because petty patronage has not been dispensed in accordance with their requests. And, above all, it will be unjust to Mr. Blaine to suppose that he countenances

Faithful and Efficient.

such demonstrations.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The attacks of a handful of alleged labor men upon Major Meredith, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have been declared unjust by the Secretary of the Treasury. All accounts from respectable sources agree that this officer has been both faithful and efficient in his responsible office.

And It Keeps Him Busy.

Green Smith, while nominally filling the office of Attorney-general, seems to be devoting his time principally to entering special pleas on behalf of the Democratic party, with a hope of explaining away or concealing the legislative blunders and financial mismanagement of that party.

Enemies of Their Country.

Philadelphia Press. If every newly-established tin-plate enterprise in the United States were to fail to-morrow a glad shout of joy would ascend from the editorial pages of all the Democratic and auxiliary Democratic papers in the country. Their Americanism is so thick that it could be cut with tissue paper.

The Latest Democratic Story.

A Democratic paper has discovered a con-spiracy to "beat Harrison" into which the Republicans of four Western States are said to have entered. This is the first inti-

Philadelphia Inquirer.

mation the country has had that its President is a bold, bad despot and dictator. Undeserved Honor.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The Florida Legislature has made Jefferson Davis' birthday a legal holiday. Now,